

The Times-Dispatch

Business Office...Times-Dispatch Building
10 South Tenth Street

South Richmond...1000 Hull Street
Washington Bureau...1000 Hull Street
Petersburg Bureau...1000 Hull Street
Lynchburg Bureau...215 Eighth Street

BY MAIL. One Six Three One
POSTAGE PAID. Year. Mo. Mo. Mo.
Daily with Sunday...\$6.00 \$3.00 \$1.50
Daily without Sunday...4.00 2.00 1.00
Sunday edition only...2.00 1.00 .50

By Times-Dispatch Carrier Delivery Service in Richmond (and suburbs) and Petersburg—One Week
Daily with Sunday...15 cents
Daily without Sunday...10 cents
Sunday only...5 cents

Entered January 27, 1905, at Richmond, Va., as second-class matter under act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

MONDAY, JANUARY 12, 1914.

MATCHMAKERS NEEDED.
America's greatest need is for matchmakers. At least this seems to be a legitimate conclusion to draw from a very interesting speech recently made in New York by Rev. George R. Van de Water, of the St. Andrew's Protestant Episcopal Church, Harlem.

Dr. Van de Water was addressing a gathering of social workers, and was commenting on the well-known fact that the divorce courts of this country issue an average of 130 decrees every day in the year. To prevent the wreck of so many homes, the clergyman expressed the sound opinion that better marriages are needed. Love must play a larger and a far more active part than during these late years of expensive living.

But when we face this problem, another looms large. There are enough unmarried men and women in the country to allow each a wide choice of a companion. In New York alone there are 750,000 men and women over twenty-one and under thirty-five, and all unmarried. And of this number, unmarried women are said to be 150,000 in excess of the men. But how make the matches, even with fair hearts inviting the attack of Cupid?

Three obstacles stand in the way. The first of these is the cost of living—that monster responsible for so many of our social ills. There was a time when the bachelor of thirty was a curiosity; all save the hopeless cases and the unbearable bores were married before that age. But nowadays the city man who is able to marry before thirty, rather than the man who stays single until then, is the curiosity. And the chief reason is simple inability to bear the expenses of maintaining a home. For this, in some measure, to be sure, women are responsible. The girl who is to marry is seldom willing to begin at the bottom. If reared in a home of luxury, sustained by an affluent parent, she will not often leave that home for one less pretentious. In short, many women expect a young man to set the same standard of living on a small salary that the woman's father, after twenty, even thirty, years of business life is barely able to maintain. Love in a cottage or in its city equivalent, two rooms, a bath and a kitchenette fails to attract.

The second obstacle in the way of Cupid's advance is the mind, and ambition to emulate the distinguished Mr. Wallingford in getting rich quickly. It is in the air. The young man who enters business finds every man, young or old, rich or poor, married or single, driven as if by mania in quest of riches. Wealth, not happiness, money not love, is the whip that drives men on. Once in this strife, the young man has little time for the sweeter, gentler things of life, and answers his heart with an uncertain promise to fall in love when he has made money enough to allow himself a sentimental holiday.

But there is another and almost as serious an obstacle to marriage—the growing tendency of the young people of both sexes to live in separate circles. Some of us can remember the time when on Sunday the streets of Richmond were crowded with boys and girls, in laughing, chatting groups. Rue it as we may, that time is past. One piece of boys of girls, as pretty, as pure and as charming as the world boasts, walking and talking together—with not a boy pursuing. One finds the boys together, six, a dozen, twenty of them, on the corners, in the poolrooms—anywhere but with the girls. We do not believe boys and girls associate half as frequently and half as happily as they did, say, twenty years ago. A little fifteen-year-old girl may charm a lad of seventeen and may walk with him up the street. Forthwith it is whispered among the friends of both that there is a "crush"—an abominable word. For shame the boy may desert his little lady—and join the crowd of boys on the corner.

We may be old-fashioned when we suggest it, but we believe our boys will be better and their lives will be cleaner if we return to the old-fashioned parties and the old-time "sets." And, incidentally, the boy who is thrown with noble girls is the boy who will marry and make a good husband as soon as possible.

January 1 brought to the people of North Carolina a great blessing in the Torrens system of land title registration, which, in the opinion of the Raleigh News and Observer, "is certain to prove of great value in the transfer of property and in the fixing of land titles which are to have a State guarantee behind them." The first transaction under the new system has already taken place in Wake County. The working of the method is simple and the law is not compulsory. Titles recorded under the Torrens act will require no further examination when transfers are to be made, for the first record vouches for the correctness of the title.

We note that the importation of sauerkraut from Holland to the United States is very large, which condition ought not only to lower the high cost of living, but heighten the joy of high living.

Insurance against dog bites is the latest novelty in the accident field. This ought to be welcome news to the authors of the daughters of Irate papers.

Thank Heavens, nobody has said the imprisonment for mutiny of seven seamen of the *Manga Reva* was mangy treatment!

Oh, no, the banks don't like the Federal reserve act. Only 1,256 have filed applications for admission to the reserve association.

NORTH CAROLINA'S PROGRAM.

Constructive legislation of deep import is about to be undertaken in the Old North State. Its overwhelming progressive citizenship is mapping out the lines to be followed by it in the development of its vast possibilities, cognizant of the advancement being achieved in other enlightened Commonwealths.

In Sunday's Raleigh News and Observer J. W. Bailey details seven reforms whose accomplishment will be of vast benefit to North Carolina. He favors measures that are at once progressive and constructive. The inspiration afforded the nation in the course pursued by President Wilson should have effect in our neighboring State. He urges, for "we have not only that inspiration, but we have a specially created opportunity," because when the people are now seeking what they need "there is none to say us nay." Mr. Bailey proposes a program "which should be paramount to which all who seek office should be committed and for the establishment of which the people should concentrate their forces."

His chart of constructive legislation embraces the following subjects:

Legalized State-wide primary, covering all elective officers and all parties, with a powerful corrupt practices act.

Revision of the system of taxation—an absolute recasting of the system.

The adoption of proposed Constitutional amendments, as follows:

(a) Restricting private, local and special legislation and thus enabling the General Assembly to attend to more important matters.

(b) Giving more elasticity to the judicial circuit system.

(c) Preventing social charters to corporations by the General Assembly.

Strengthening and enlarging wherever possible the activities of the State in:

(a) Public health, in which great things are being done.

(b) Public education, in which much progress has been achieved since the old do-nothing days; but in which much remains to be done.

(c) Public morals, in which North Carolina has made much encouraging progress in recent years.

(d) Public industry, in which the Agricultural Board is making wonderful progress and in which it deserves all encouragement.

Enveloping fidelity to the position already taken with respect to freight rates and the discriminations against North Carolina and a searching investigation of insurance rates and discriminations.

Active, but well-considered, steps in the direction of rural credit facilities and the segregation of land as between the races wherever it may be demanded.

A child labor law that will prevent working children at night and prevent working them at any time under fourteen years of age.

North Carolina is attempting an ambitious program, but if we may judge from recent legislation in that progressive Commonwealth, it will be effected. No Southern State is more advanced in its enlightened legislation than our neighbor, and in some directions it leads its sisters in this section.

THE MOST SUCCESSFUL PLAY.

From the viewpoint of the ticket seller's window, the two most successful plays on record were taken from successful novels. Both novels were written by Americans and both were dramatized by Americans. Never since their production have they ceased playing.

The first of these plays, "Uncle Tom's Cabin," was put on before the copyright laws were in force. The second and the most successful, "Ben-Hur," was first seen on the stage in 1899.

"Ben-Hur" is in its fifteenth continuous season. One million copies of General Lew Wallace's most celebrated novel had been circulated before it was dramatized. Nineteen years elapsed after the first edition of the book before the author would permit it to be staged. The first production was in New York. Three weeks before the premiere all the reserved seats had been subscribed for by mail, and the first audience was not composed of the so-called "typical first nighters," but of people from all parts of the country. Glenview Davis says in the Green Book that he is of the opinion that "no other theatrical representation ever attracted the nation-wide attention that was excited by this first demonstration of 'Ben-Hur.'"

Its first run included 134 performances, and the gross receipts were \$452,000, practically \$2,320 a performance.

The book immediately re-entered popular favor, which had died away, and is selling better to-day than ever before. In June, 1913, a Chicago distributing house placed an order for 1,000,000 copies of "Ben-Hur." "This was the largest edition of any novel ever printed anywhere in any language at any time. Next to the Bible it is said to be the best selling book in any language, and has remained so for a quarter of a century." The royalties from book and play are enormous.

The play has been doing a weekly business of from \$16,000 to \$40,000 weekly. It has been presented in Great Britain, Australia and Holland. In America it has been presented 4,444 times to gross receipts of \$6,497,545. The total receipts, including those from Great Britain and Australia, have been \$7,891,691.50. It has established a score of fortunes, although the family heirs of the author, General Wallace, derive the principal benefit from it.

Five thousand new words are born yearly, but this output does not supply the demand of some women we know.

Alabama's motto is "Here We Rest," but it will not be appropriate until the Hobson-Underwood contest for the Senate is over.

Insurance against dog bites is the latest novelty in the accident field. This ought to be welcome news to the authors of the daughters of Irate papers.

Thank Heavens, nobody has said the imprisonment for mutiny of seven seamen of the *Manga Reva* was mangy treatment!

THE CANDIDATES' SILENCE.

Our friend, the Mathews Journal, has this to say:

The Times-Dispatch has been rendering great service to the State recently by questioning the membership of the next Legislature, to meet on January 14th, relative to their stand upon questions of vital importance. A goodly number of our future Solons have placed themselves on record, through the Times-Dispatch, as favoring progressive measures, such as placing primaries under the same safeguards as general elections; making fraud in elections a felony; revising tax laws; abolishing the fee system, etc. Having once placed themselves on record as in favor of these policies, they can hardly reverse themselves later without sacrificing the support of their constituents, who for the most part favor such changes.

It is gratifying to notice that the legislator from Mathews and Middlesex, Mr. J. William Daniel, is standing upon the right side of a good many of these propositions.

Our contemporary speaks wisely and well. The people are entitled to know the views of our legislators regarding the problems they will attempt to solve as the representatives of Virginia. The Times-Dispatch, and every other newspaper of the Commonwealth, speaking for the people, has a right to interrogate public officers on political questions.

Yet—would the Mathews Journal believe it?—only two of the candidates for Speaker, the highest position in the House of Delegates, have replied to our queries.

Can the Journal help us give the reason for this? Can our readers understand this silence?

"JOIN OR DIE."

Some one has sent us a special number of a negro monthly magazine, which appears to us to be about the most incendiary document that has passed through the mails since the anarchists' literature was barred.

On its title page this remarkable publication bears this legend: "Hereditary Bondsmen! Know Ye Not, Who Would Be Free Must Strike the Blow?" Answering its own question, the magazine proceeds to list some of the "blows" valiant negroes have struck, the race-haters they have aroused, the bloodshed they have precipitated, the insolence which has aroused so many against them. Altogether the array would be amusing were not its purpose so manifestly vicious.

But it is in the editorial columns that the keynote is struck. Readers are informed that "The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People" exists to right the wrongs of the negro race, and that every negro must "join or die." A little further on we learn that the magazine "entertains and informs its readers for the one object and the sole object of arousing their fighting blood." It stands also "for a definite method of fighting." "It does not simply protest or simply tell the unpalatable truth, or simply cry fight wildly and crazily." It cries "fight," and adds: "Here are weapons and here is the battle line. What are the weapons? Organized publicity, advertisement, public meetings, petitions, arrest, lawsuits, protest, investigation, research, resistance—every way in which the civilized world has fought and must fight and will fight."

This particular magazine is of limited circulation, and is probably the organ of ambitious negroes in New York. Its remarks, therefore, are scarcely worthy of consideration and its opinions beneath notice. But were this spirit to spread among the negroes, we can but think how disastrous would be its workings. Ordered to "fight," the negro would appeal to the weapons with which he is most familiar—the razor and the revolver; forced to crush the presumption of the blacks, some of the whites would be inclined to answer with ruthless repression and cruel injustice. All that has been gained in a generation for good will and peace would be sacrificed. How different is the tone of this magazine from that voiced time and time again in the South—voiced, for instance, at the Southern Sociological Congress and at the Virginia Conference of Churches and Corrections. At these meetings white men and black meet and discuss their problems, meet in a spirit of friendship and conciliation, meet in an honest desire to deal justly and to give the negro a fair chance. From these conferences we question, from orders to "fight or die," naught but disaster can follow.

One of the freshmen at the Cornell College of Agriculture has been making experiments with a view to showing the possibilities of reducing the present high cost of living. He has about completed his fifth month of subsisting upon a minimum allowance of 55 cents a week. He started by giving up beef and mutton. He kept in mind always the importance of keeping his physical condition normal so that his studies might not suffer. The first week of his experiment brought his expenses down to \$1.50. The second week reduced them to \$1. and finally he was able to live and nourish himself for seven days at a cost of 85 cents. His diet consists of milk, skimmed milk, bread, peanut butter, onions, peppers, rice, oatmeal and apples. He claims that his menu is very nourishing, but most of us prefer to take his word for it.

"The Bill" Edwards, New York's street cleaning commissioner under Mayor Gaynor, was not retained by Mayor Mitchell, but he was immediately snapped up by Newark, N. J., who wants him to keep its streets in order. Besides being a first-class man in that department, he is one of the very best football referees in the country. One of his most famous decisions came in a very important game, when he put a guard out of the game for "looking ugly."

Oh, no, the banks don't like the Federal reserve act. Only 1,256 have filed applications for admission to the reserve association.

It's never too late to get another week out of a blue serge suit. The blue killer needs it. He'll get it back on his orders all the time.

WHAT WAS NEWS FIFTY YEARS AGO

Reprinted from This Newspaper.

Deserter Executed.

Louis, Va., January 10.—Yesterday a deserter from the Orange Artillery, Carter's battalion, was executed. He deserted in June last while the army was en route to Pennsylvania. The scene was a sad one and long to be remembered. At 12 o'clock the battalions of the corps were drawn up in the three sides of a square, and on the fourth side sat the condemned man, near his grave and his coffin. He leaned back against a post, his arms being stretched out on a board. Rev. Mr. Page, of Jones's Battalion, attended the unhappy man in his last moments. The condemned man, after he had been blindfolded, was bade farewell to by several of his friends, and the guard was then detailed to shoot him. He was then shot to death. "I hope we will all meet in heaven," he died to save all of us. The guard took his position, ten paces from him, and at the word "fire," their bullets pierced his heart. His head raised once after the volley, then sank upon his breast, and the soul of the unfortunate man was with his Maker. The deceased was twenty-six years of age, and leaves a wife and three children.

After the Skulkers.

A writer from the front says: "General Lee has issued an order granting a furlough of thirty days to every enlisted man who shall furnish a recruit for military duty. Our friends at home can help us now. If they will expose any of the skulkers who are successfully dodging duty in the army and send them to this army, they can get a thirty-day furlough for their friends who are now on duty. There are plenty of skulkers in Richmond. Send them up."

The City Hospitals.

At the regular monthly meeting of the City Council yesterday Mr. Richardson, from the Committee on Hospitals, read a report recommending the increase of charges for patients to the following rates: For whites, \$7 per day; negroes, \$5; small children half price. He also recommended that the hospital physicians be paid \$10 per day when there are one or more patients in the hospital.

From the Hapland.

Orange Courthouse, Va., January 10.—Mosby attacked a picked post of the enemy near Warrenton Wednesday night last, capturing eighteen prisoners and killed and wounded eighteen or twenty more and brought off forty horses and all of the arms and equipments of the party captured. Mosby had no men killed or wounded.

From Charleston.

Charleston, January 10.—Eighteen shells were thrown into the city by the Yankees at intervals of a half an hour last night, and twenty-eight this afternoon between 3 and 5 o'clock. No casualties yet. The shelling has been relieved this evening.

Conscripting Railroad Employees.

The presidents of the Richmond and Petersburg and Richmond and Fredericksburg Railroads a few days ago presented to Congress a most sensible remonstrance against the indiscriminate conscription of railroad employees and replacing them with drafted soldiers. The remonstrance is endorsed by the presidents of the Wilmington and Weldon, Wilmington and Manchester, Raleigh and Gaston, and other railroads of the Confederacy.

Stole Money From a Negro.

Mr. Alexander Gill made complaint yesterday to the Mayor that, on Saturday he sent his little negro boy to the mill to buy some meal, but that while he was on his way he was set upon by several white boys, led by one named John Bastin, who held him and took from his pockets \$10, with which he was to pay for the meal. The boy is of bad reputation and is said to be attached to an organization on Oregon Hill, known as the "Forty Thieves."

Fire.

About 11 o'clock night before last a fire broke out in the upper story of the old wooden tenement on Ninth Street, near the corner of Broad. The building is owned by Hon. James Lyons, and for a number of years has been used as offices for several of the members of the congressional and legislative committees held their meetings, while the first and second stories were used by Hon. James Lyons, Judge William H. Lyons, Blackburn Hughes and Littleton F. Russell as law offices.

This building is one of the oldest in that section of the city, and has been occupied by some of the most distinguished lawyers of the land, among them Judges Roane and Washington, and that great orator, Patrick Henry. The damage to the building was \$1,500.

Mrs. Allan's Trial Again Postponed.

The examination of Mrs. Caroline Patterson, charged with the charge of disloyalty, has been again postponed. The lines of the enemy, which was to have taken place yesterday before Confederate States Commissioner Watson, has been again postponed. This postponement is on account of the severe indisposition of an important witness. It is probable the trial will be resumed on the 25th instant.

Confederate States Court.

The Confederate States District Court was in session a short while yesterday, but transacted no business of general interest.

The Prisoners.

The "Libby" was the only one of these institutions which afforded a sanitary home yesterday. Forty new Yankee prisoners were deposited there, including one commissioned officer.

Abe Martin

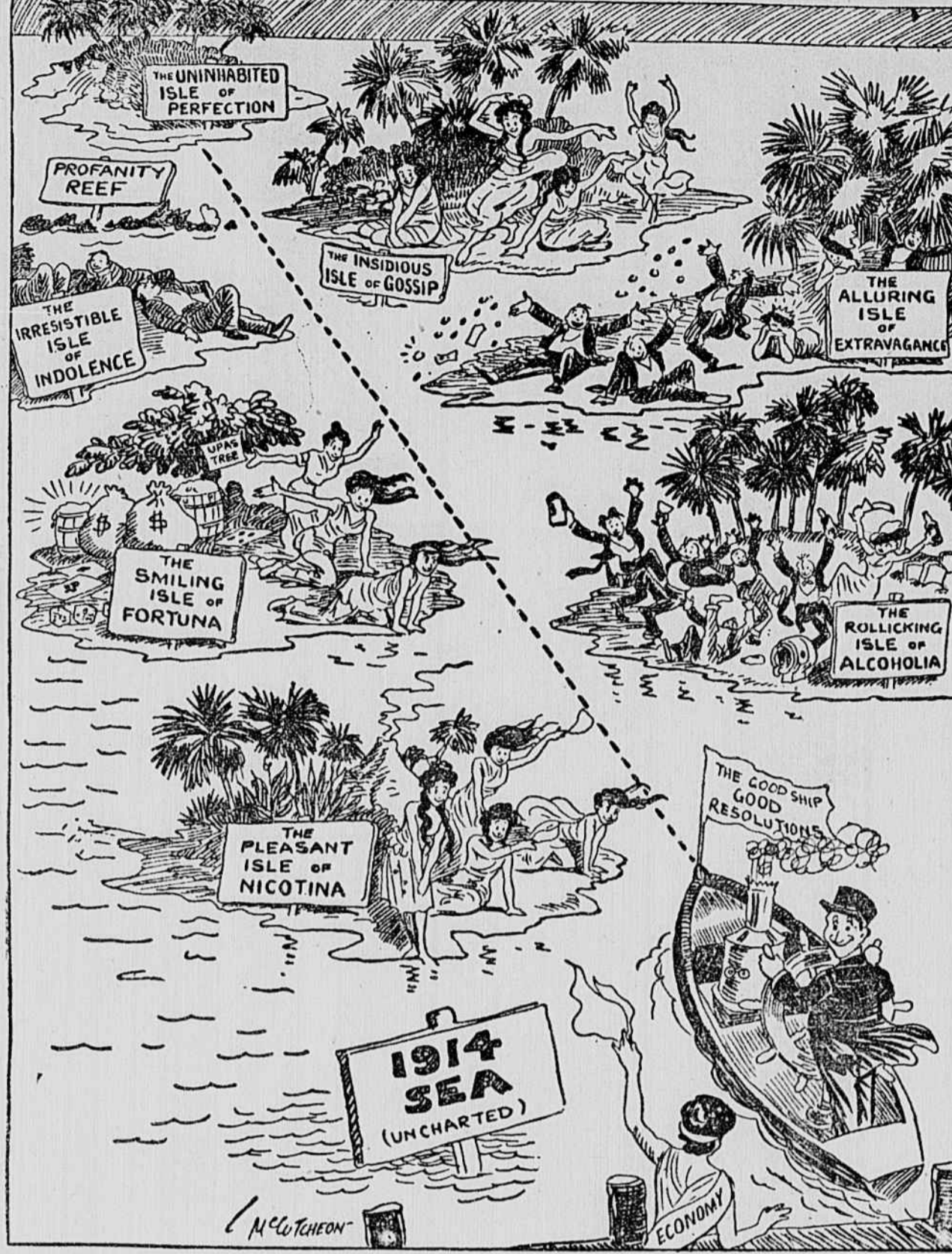


It's never too late to get another week out of a blue serge suit. The blue killer needs it. He'll get it back on his orders all the time.

OFF FOR THE ISLE OF PERFECTION.

By John T. McCutcheon.

(Copyright, 1914, By John T. McCutcheon.)



Views of Our Legislators on Virginia's Needs

Measures Which Will Be Urged in the General Assembly

The Times-Dispatch has addressed to the members of the coming General Assembly a request for their views on a number of important questions that will come before them. In these columns we print from day to day the answers members have forwarded.

Questions for Our Legislators.

1. Are you in favor of making fraud in elections a felony?
2. Do you favor effective laws prohibiting and punishing attempts to control voters by paying their poll taxes for them?
3. Do you believe that the judges and clerks of primary elections should be appointed by party committees or in the manner provided by the laws governing general elections?
4. Are you in favor of taking away from party committees the power to decide contested primary election cases, and placing said contests in the courts, where witnesses can be compelled to attend, and where false swearing may be punished as perjury?
5. Are you in favor of a law prohibiting the judges and clerks from using their influence at the polls for or against any candidates at general and primary elections?
6. What, in your opinion, is the solution of the tax question—do you favor apportionment or a central board of equalization?
7. Do you favor the enactment of additional legislation facilitating the collection of the \$1,516,442.90 delinquent poll taxes now overdue three years, exacting simple interest on those income is less than \$50 per month?
8. Do you favor any change in the fee system? If so, do you think it

Senator H. C. Featherston, of Lynchburg.

Your letter, unintentionally perhaps, suggests what is, in my opinion, certainly one of the most important subjects which should receive legislative attention this session.

You say: "This session will be very short, and it has, therefore, occurred to me that the application of your views on measures in which you are interested may serve to concentrate public attention upon the measures and lead your fellow-members to give them consideration before the opening of the session."

As a matter of fact, this session will be no shorter than every other past session has been and every future session must be under the present Constitution, and you, in a patriotic effort to serve the Commonwealth, are of your own accord attempting to assist the Legislature with its work on account of a full knowledge of the fact that the Legislature cannot possibly do its work in the allotted time. I do not believe this state of affairs should be permitted to continue.

Perhaps the most important question before the people now is tax reform, and the friends of tax reform are advocating an extra session, deeming more time necessary. Though personally opposed to an extra session, I regard this movement as a very wholesome one. Hereafter when the question of lengthening the session comes before the General Assembly the false suggestion that the members wished the session lengthened for personal reasons rather than for public benefit has occasionally crept in. I think, however, that our people generally are winking at the fact that it is impossible for the Legislature to do its work in the allotted time. It is a striking illustration of how unconcerned the people are with the money and then attend to all of the other legislative matters of the

State. The newspapers of the State, however, should make public sentiment on this subject so clear that members of the Legislature, in voting on it, will not feel that they will be afterwards subject to the imputation of having voted to lengthen the session with the hope of securing a longer term of service. My experience and observation is that a very heavy percentage of the members from personal reasons, very much prefer the shorter sessions.

Regarding other issues, I am in favor of legislation making fraud in primary and all other elections a felony; punishing persons attempting to control voters by payment of poll taxes and otherwise protecting the purity of the ballot. I do not think judges and clerks of election should be permitted to use their influence in elections in favor of any candidate, and I do not believe that the public should be too carelessly safeguarded.

I believe that the Legislature should take up the tax question on the extra session and undertake to deal with it. Its paramount importance entitles it to immediate consideration.

The present fee system should be abolished or so modified that all fees have a certain fixed, fair compensation for the services rendered should be paid into the public treasury. There should be no extra fees for State home for indigents. These unfortunate are worked at present on the public roads as common criminals, whereas they are afflicted, to a great extent at least, with a curable disease. They are oftentimes physically able to withstand the hardships of the convict road camp, and they should be dealt with as such. It is not reasonable that purpose, where they would receive the gold cure or such other scientific treatment as would be most likely give them relief. This is not only economical, but is imperative under the dictates of humanity.

Voice of the People

The Hart-White Bill.

To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir—As an official of the Virginia Game and Game Fish Association and chairman of the legislative committee of the Virginia Audubon Society, I desire to make the following final appeal to the people of the State through your columns, which have so valiantly supported our campaign for the preservation of game.

The Hart-White game bill is the result of years of study, and embodies the experience of many States. It is practical in every feature, and has been carefully and long tested elsewhere. It is a bill that will not only protect the game, but will also protect the people from the depredations of the game laws. It is a bill that will not only protect the game, but will also protect the people from the depredations of the game laws. It is a bill that will not only protect the game, but will also protect the people from the depredations of the game laws.

SOME ONE banks your money—why not you? Instead of spending it unwisely, why not put it in a Savings Account in this bank at 3 per cent interest?

National State and City Bank
Capital and Surplus, \$1,000,000.00.